PUBLISHED BOMBAY

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1841.

Vol. LIII. Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter :—52 Rupees Per Annum ;—or, if paid in

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.

For others the charges are :
5 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.
Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

To the Subscribers of the *Gazette*..... included in the charge
To Non-Subscribers..... 1 Rupee per Copy.
To Subscribers in England..... 1£ 1s. *in advance.*

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE Public in general is hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be executed at this Office, at the following prices :

Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack..... Rs. 2
Printing.....Ditto.....Ditto..... 3
Gentlemen's.....Ditto.....Ditto..... „ 1½
Printing.....Ditto.....Ditto..... „ 3

Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most reasonable terms.

Gazette Office, July 1, 1841.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... R. 1

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 8, for September, October and April, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE

MANY applications having been made to the Editor of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*, It is hereby announced that the 2nd No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 29th of March, and No. 3 will appear in July. The price to Subscribers 4 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office ; Respondentia Bonds, each .... Rs.
Ship's Articles .... „
Policies of Insurance .... „
Bills of Exchange, per set..... Ans. 8
Interest Bonds..... .... „ 8
Bills of Leading, each.. .... „ 8
Powers of Attorny.. .... „ 8

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A. I. Ship "SHANNON," of 758 Tons, ADAM KELLOCK, Commander, has the Cargo engaged and will sail in all June. For Passage apply to Captain KELLOCK, or to

FOSTER AND Co.

Bombay, 1st July 1841.

FOR CALCUTTA TOUCHING AT MADRAS.

if any inducement offers.

TO Sail Punctually on Saturday 3d July under any guarantee should it be required the Barque "SOOBROW," J. P. BIALE, Commander.

For Passage apply to JEHANGHEER NUSSERWANJEE WADIA, or to JOSEPH BALADINO, at their Office.

Bombay, 1st July 1841.

NOTICE.

MR. LAURENCE BARRETTO begs to inform the gentry andother inhabitants, and the public in general of Poonah, that he returned to his shop at that station on the 23th Ultimo, and resumed the management of his affairs from his late agent *Mr. Francis Mascarinho*, whose further services have been dispensed with. Mr. Barretto therefore respectfully requests that all orders connected with his business may be addressed to himself, and he hereby notices that Mr. Francis Mascarinho is not authorized to collect Debts or receive any payments on his account from the above date.

FOR SALE.—An assortment of Mast pieces and Spars Just received ex "*Shannon*," from Liverpool.

Also bleached Canvas, No. 1 to 7.

Apply to FOSTER AND Co

Bombay, 1st July 1841.

TO FAMILIES PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

A highly respectable English Girl who has been five years with a Lady, is desirous of going with a family or Lady to England, or to take charge of Children. Apply at this Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS.

WANTED several first and second rate Compositors. Apply at the Office.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

HURKARU, June 17.

We record with sincere regret, in which many readers will participate, the death of Mr. Pearson, Advocate General, than whom, it is no exaggerance, the bar of England has possessed richly endowed with professional kn... and the yet more dignified accompli...

l.—At 5 P. M. returned to the M. H. with oat full of Luggage and provisions. Daylight H. in the same manner.
the Boat returned to M. H. with Luggage ions.
. At 1 P. M. the same Boats left the M, H. he same purpcse.
urned with Soldiers Baggage.
t left the M. H. again in the same manner and me purpose, but owing to the heavy swell could ach as before, the Ferguson—but saved a few the assistance of the small Boats.
.— At 4 P. M the weather being moderate man- load the Ferguson's Long Boat with Luggage visions that were not damaged and the crew of uson.
P. M. reached the vessel all safe.
A. M. got underweigh with 184 men, women ldren—3 officers 1 Lady (2 of which having been rred) which, with the 18 of the Ferguson's crew ing the Captain of that Ship) and the M. H.'s own iz. 31 amounted in the aggregate to 237 souls.
day on which the Ferguson struck, there had 6 cases of Fever on Board, tho' all recovered sub- tly in the excitement of the vicissitudes which all ienced.
a Time, Ship Orient,—This Ship was also in com- with the Ferguson at the time she struck on the Barrier Reef and gave evey assistance to the reseue e Ferguson's crew, jointly with the Marquis of Hast., and has on board 3 Officers, 2 Ladies, 4 Children of ll fated Vessel, besides 91 of the wrecked Troops, 9 men and 9 Children, also the greater quantity of the hing of the 50th Regiment which was saved from the ck, and some provisions, no lives have been lost dur- this trial, but one poor Sailor of the Ferguson was owned by being thrown out of a boat by the violence the breakers alongside of the Orient..
Neither the Orient nor the Marquis of Hastings had y of the 50th on board, but were empty Ships bound to dia, seeking—fortunately, however, for those on board he Ferguson, both the Ships were in company with the Ferguson whose crew and Troops must otherwise ine- vitably have perished after they had been wrecked.
The Marquis of Hastings was very near upon the Barrier.
The Orient and Marquis of Hastings are about 500 Tons respectively, one having had a deck already laid, and the other having had plank on board to lay one— both excellent vessels for the service which they so oppor- tunely were prepared for. It is to be hoped that besides a liberal freight to the 2 Ships for bringing the Troops on here, that the Government will reward both her Offi- cers and Men for their indefatigable exertions to save the Troops during 4 or 5 successive days, and in the most dangerous breakers.
The Shipwrecked crew of the Ferguson were landed on Sunday and are comfortably accommodated in that truly admirable institution the Sailors' Home.

Capture of Bedamee.

From the lateness of the hour at which our intelligence from Bedamee reached us, we were unable in this morning's issue to give any details of the affair but now have the plea- sure to offer an extract from our Correspondent's letter, con- taining some interesting particulars :—

"The Bedamee affair is now over, tho' not I regret to say, without bloodshed, but happily few lives were lost. You are aware of the arrangements that were made for the invest- ment of the place and that the Detachments came up in detail, so I shall now proceed to relate a few incidents that happened both before the guns arrived and whilst the battering train was in progress. In the first place then, Lieuts. Penny and Mc- Callum, with a party of the 7th N. I., were sent out with orders to take post in a position which commanded the rear Sallyports or Posterns, in order to prevent the Arabs from attempting their escape should they find the atmosphere about the hill *too warm* for them. A few mornings before the guns arrived, just before daylight, a body of Arabs about 25 in number, came rushing upon the picquet with loud yells, but of course did not penetrate the line of sentries. Our men pushed forward to the spot and a brisk firing took place, within some ten or twelve yards of the enemy, but after exchanging a few shots the fellows made off, though not before they had shot one of our men dead, and mortally wounded another, who died, shortly afterwards. Two others were also wounded, one dan- gerously he having had his arm shattered near the shoulder, and the other slightly. Two of the Arabs were left dead and another was killed and carried off, together with all their wounded. More of the enemy would doubtless have been killed had our men been able to see them, but it was so pitch-dark that the Arabs could only be seen by the flashing of their own matchlocks. The Artillery arrived on the 9th, after extra- ordinary delay for which the General Commanding the Divi- sion is greatly blamed ; the guns being placed in battery, com- menced a fire upon the Pettah wall which being breached, was stormed without any casualties, only a few men being wound- ed on our side, as the Arabs had retired to the Upper Fort, their fire from whence, owing to its great height was necessari- uncertain. In the mean time the Light Companies of the and 47th were engaged in the rear of the Hill, in driving icquet of the Arabs, and firing at the fellows who shewed es on the works above; in this affair another of the 7th antry, was killed and Lieutenant Penny, whose as conspicuous, severely wounded in the arm by a ll. The Pettah having been thus taken we turn- to the Hills, for there are two, both strongly Pettah lies between them, surrounded by a then commenced, which so frightened the fellows upon whom the fire was directed, for the she were beautifully dropped in by Captain Burgoyne, that th hoisted a flag of truce, and after a little *Juwab-o-Suwal* betwe the Arabs on both hills, they agreed to surr ender, on cond tion of being allowed to retain their arms and permitted to g at liberty. Those terms being of course rejected they at la surrendered unconditionaliy, and about 129 of them were marc ed into Camp, though whether any more are secreted abo the hills, is not yet known but 259 or so were reported to be the Fort. It appears that the Arabs at Bedamee expect strong reinforcements, which I believe are still working abo somewhere on the road, as they have been seen, and stro detachments of Cavalry and Infantry from Sholapore and H derabad are after them. I must mention rather a good thin that occurred before the guns opened on the place. A flag o truce was sent with a letter into Camp, the purport of whic was that they had been ordered by the Ex-Rajah of Satta to take some forts and consequently seized Badamee, b having *just discovered* that the Fort of Bedamee belonged the Company they therefore wished to be permitted to r unmolested. The place is, I hear, to be occupied by a con pany of the 7th Regiment. They say that had the Arabs bee well provisioned and determined to hold out, they might hav given us much trouble, for the place is very strong. There evidently more in this business than meets the eye but we shal I conclude, get to the bottom of it one of these days. Lieut Penny is, I am happy to say, doing well but his wound is a very severe one, being several inches deep, and the ball has no been yet extracted as strange to say the Surgeons have not bee able to discover it, in consequence of its having taken a sla ing direction round the arm, up which they think it has ru somewhere, as balls do very often take most extraordina courses. Lieutenant Penny is said to have conducted himse with great coolness during the whole affair, and set an admir blo example to his men, which they followed with great ga lantry."

We have by this morning's post received further accounts o the above affair mentioning that Mr. Bellington, of the Civ Service was also wounded.—U. S. Gazette, June 22.

Athenæum June 22,

The Steamer *Enterprize* anchored in the roads on Sunda evening Details of H. M. 57th Regiment embarked on boar yesterday in charge of treasure for Calcutta.

We regret to announce the death, at Hurryhur on the 13t instant, of the Rev. E. R. Otter, A. M. Chaplain at Bellary

United Service Gazette. June 18,

The Retiring Fund.—The retirement of Lieutenan Colonel G. Alves on the Bonus will probably be announced i the Official *Cazette* of this evening, as his application has bee sent in. The Officer entitled to the first Bonus is further o the Presidency, so may not be in orders for some days, bu the coin is, we known all ready for him. After this who wi say that the Fund is not established, seeing that it has th given two steps for the first quarter's contributions ; the utm ever contemplated by its Projectors. The Directors will n have time to consider any revesion of the rules that may considered requisite by the Army.

Civil Service Items.—We are happy to learn that Walter Elliot's health has been completely re-established his voyage to the Eastward. Mr. Hodleston Stokes, lat returned from England, has been appointed by the Supr Government Commissioner at Kurnool, and a wiser select could not have been made, for Mr. Stokes is one of the mo talented men in the Madras Civil Service !

Military Intelligence.—The *Spectator* mentions a p bability of Sir Edward Blakeney succeeding to the command the Madrss Army. Major General W, Munro of this Establi ment and Major Eastment of the retired list are dead. By fromer cauaty Lieutenant Colonel Home C. B. is prometed the vacant Colonelcy and the 48th N. I. get the Line step. consequence of the *Jupiter* touching at Cannanore, orders h been despatched for the 36th Regiment to hold its Rifle Com ny in readiness for embarkation on board that vessel,

Shipping in the Harbour.

No.	Names.	For	To Sail.	Agents
	A Steamer	Suez	19th July	Supt. Indian Navy
	William Miles	London		Pollexfee Minlne &
403	Belvidere	Liverpool	Despatch	W. & T. Edmond
	Shannon	Liverpool	6th July	Foster & Co
230	Anne	China	8th July	Remington & Co.
2587	Inglis	London	3d July	B.&A. Hormusjee
9618	Tory	Liverpool	10th do.	Forbes & Co.
760	China	do.		W. & A. Graham
	St. Lawrence	do.	7th July	Forbes & Co.
	Britons' Queen	Liverpool		Higginson & Cardwe
6740	Lady East	Liverpool	5th do.	Foster & Co.
3478	Margaret	London	20th do.	Forbes & Co.
	Florist	London		Foster & Co.
	North Pole	Liverpool	immedy	Grey & Co.
	Royal Sovereign	Liverpool	immedy	Dirom Carter and C
9204	Argyll	Clyde		Macviear Burn & Co
267	Euxine	London	15th July	Grey and Co.
	Resource	London	Do.	R. Steuart and Co.
4729	Guisachan	China	Despatch.	Dirom, Carter & Co.
	Lady Feversham			D. Carter & Co.
	Ritchie	Liverpool		Grey & Co.
	Windsor Castle	Do	45th July	Higginson & Cardwe
7036	Monarch	Do	do.	B. & A. Hormusjee.
	Caledonia	do.	3d July	McG. Brownrigg &
607	Cursetjee Cowasjee	Calcutta	Despatch.	J. Dadabhoy & Co.
	Lady Grant	China	immedy	Kimchund Motichu
	Parkfield	China	Despatch.	Grey & Co.
	Bomanjee Hormusjee			B.&A. Hormusjee &
1278	Wellington			J. Nesserwanjee Wad
	George the 4th	China	5th July	Macvicar Burn & Co.
	Luconia	China	15th July	Remington & Co.
3426	Malton	London	16th July	E. Maclean & Co.
6041	Westmoreland			W. Nicol & Co.
4169	Ospray	Liverpool	Despatch,	Gillanders, Ewart &
	Royal Adelaide	Clyde	Do.	W. Nicol & Co.
	Fergus	Liverpool	10th July	E. Macleane & Co.
	Wm. Lushington	Liverpool	Despatch.	McG. Brownrigg &
	Berkshire			Remington & Co.
	Soobrow	Calcutta	20th July	B. & A. Hormusjee.
	William Shand	Liverpool	3d July	Joosub Baladena.
	British King			Skinner & Co.
	Benares	Calcutta	8th July.	Cursetjee Muncher

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

H. M.'s Sloop of War Larne and ship Endymion.
H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Medusa, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Auckland, Ariadne, Indus, and Sesostris; Brigs Taptee, Tigris and, Palinurus; Schooners Royal Tiger, Emily and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva.
Yacht Prince Regent.
Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Petamber Savoy, Fannay, Lodease, Hamanshaw, Dudley, Faze Cardree, Dowlut Pursaud and Benares.
Portuguese— Brig of War Cassadore Affricano.

Vessels Expected.

No.	Names.	From	To Sail.	Agents.
5240	Sophia	London	March10	Foster & Co.
8025	*Glenelg	do.	April 18	Remington & Co.
	*Osceola	do.	March11	
	*Six	do.	Mar. 27	Forbes & Co.
5429	Tartar	do.	In Mar.	Remington & Co.
10274	*Candahar	do.	Mar. 13	
	*Quentin Leitch	do.	Mar. 25	
	*Asiatic	do.	Mar. 16	
	*Five	do.	Feb. 10	
	*Copeland	do.	April 24	
2769	*Isabella	do.	April 26	
938	Cumbrian	do.	April 15	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.
9207	Royal Saxon	do.		
	James & Thomas	Shields	Feb. 25	
1459	*Emery	Liverpool	Sept. 1	Foster & Co.
	*Abbotsford	do.	Sept. 28	
8132	*Gondolier	do.	Sept. 23	
	*Hero of Malown	do.		Dirom, Carter & Co.
	Devonport	do.		
	*H. McCormick	do.	Dec. 18	
	*Balfour	do.	Mar. 9	
	*Circassian	do.	Mar. 9	
679	Catherine	do.	Mar. 10	
7429	*Baboo	do.	April 3	
	*Leonard Dobbin	do.	Mar. 11	
	Thalia	do.	May 1	McG., Brownrigg & Co.
	Bangalore	do.	April 12	McG., Brownrigg & Co.
	Herculean	Liverpool	April 21	
604	Herculaneum	Hull	April 23	
	Calcutta	Liverpool	April 29	
	Agnes Gilmore	Clyde	Feb. 16	
	*Flora	do.	Dec. 20	
	*Favourite	Scilly	Nov. 21	
	*Birman	N S Wales		W. Nicol & Co.
	Mavis	China		
	Ramsay	Madras		Thos, Jefferies & Co.

* Have sailed by the latest accounts.

To Correspondents.

We beg to inform our Correspondents that we have constructed a letter Box facing the stairs upon the first floor landing that their communications may be dropped in at all hours without inconvenience or enquiry as to the sender.
If public patronage will warrant it we will increase the size of our Journal to double what it is at present
We intend to avail ourselves of the communications of X, Upex, and Investigator.
We cannot too highly appreciate the favors of PADDY BOBBERY. His instructions shall be implicitly complied with.

To our Readers.

OUR daily issues may not at first be so early as we could wish; but our readers know the inconveniences arising from any improvement among Hindoo workmen.

SHOULD our Mofussil Subscribers consider it better to send two days issues together, on account of postage, we will be happy to do if they will make known their wishes.

"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Thursday, July 1, 1841.

UPWARDS of a half century has rolled by in the existence of the BOMBAY GAZETTE, and notwithstanding all the opposition it has met with, and the uprising of its hybrid offspring it has stood the test of time; it has triumphed over all opposition and advancing by perseverance, is now in 1841 encouraged to encrease rather than relax its efforts:—it is enabled to erect the standard of victory for the past, and independence for the future. Feeble in its rise and successful in its onward progress it has undergone various metamorphosis: it has passed from the weekly to the bi-weekly and to the tri-weekly; and now, as a proof of increasing support and continued success, and with a view of returning, though in an inadequate degree, thanks for the support hitherto extended, it is our intention to publish a daily issue, and to endeavour if possible to make our salaam to our Subscribers at their breakfast table every morning.

As our empire in the East has extended, fresh abuses have risen up: some have crept in unawares and others have been carelessly introduced, which could not be assailed so long as the press was humbled by government controul; but now, no longer subjected to its tyrannical sway, the Indian press relieved from its shackles is carrying out those principles of freedom of discussion which constitute the glory of our European contemporaries. Still compared with what is left undone but little may be said to have been already done in the way of reforming existing evils.

Our anxious solicitude is to "go ahead," as our yankee friends say, and to attempt to imitate our neighbours in everything which tends to public improvement. Our brethren of the Calcutta Press have long since adopted daily issues, and the support they have met with and the encouragement held out to us to imitate their example, affords us that confidence that we enter upon our new era with no fearful forebodings but with every hope of success. This we do without entailing any additional expense upon our numerous subscribers; because the result of the past year, under the new proprietory has been so propitious as not merely to prompt the present step but to leave no doubt upon the mind that our efforts will receive the cousideration and patronage they are entitled to.—The price of the GAZETTE will continue to be Rupees 52 annually, or Rupees 48 in advance.

If it be enquired what course of politics we mean in future to pursue, we hesitate not to state that, unincumbered by the trammels of party, uninfluenced by any code of political opinions and unbiased by local distinctions, we will be, at all times, and on every occasion, as free as we are willing to advocate or to condemn, to praise or to censure, as an unprejudiced sense of public duty may demand or the nature of the case dictate.

We feel fully persuaded that India is not what it was. With the advance of time there has been a change in its condition and also in the feeling of the British public towards it. There was a time when the affairs of India were supposed to interest a few of the initiated at the old India House in Leadenhall Street. the transactions of that sanctum sanctorum were not brought to the notice of the vulgar eye. But now the important consideration which India demands upon every subject of Her Majesty, forcibly admonishes the BOMBAY GAZETTE to take a steady and decided part, to unremittingly advocate the reform of existing abuses in the civil, military, financial and judicial departments, that the European and native institutions may be rendered more conformable to the habits, feelings and wants of the age, and to strenuo usly advocate those measures which appear likely to benefit the Indian public, regardless of the sources from whence these emanate.—"Measures not Men" will be the motive by which we will be actuated, and fair and impartial legislation will be the principles we will unflinchingly advocate; while every thing which may be inimical or injurious to the happiness, liberty, or prosperity of the people of India will be fearlessly censured.

To our valued correspondents we tender our best thanks for past favors: their communications have lately greatly increased. We need hardly inform them that our daily issue will be a sufficient plea for calling upon them for renewed exertions and an early transmission of the doings in their several localities, or an expose of the abuseswhich come under their notice, without fear that ought but the strictest secrecy will be maintained with regard to their correspondence.

BELGAUM.—From our Belgaum Correspondent we learn that an instance of most revolting murder occured at this place about the 21st instant. From all we can learn the particulars are as follows:—It appears that a Mussulmaun suspecting his wife's fidelity (with or without cause we have not beon able to learn) desired his sister in whose house the poor woman resided to turn her out; his sister not doing so the man became infuriated and it appears intended to "run the muck." He drew his sword and started at the top of his speed for his Sister's dwelling. She saw him approach and fled. He entered and in the most barbarous matter cut into small pieces her three children. He then drew his sword across his throat and jumped into a well close by where he expired.

The Cholera had broke out a few days before the date of our Correspordent's letter but we are happy to state that at the time of our Correspondent's writing his letter it had somewhat subsided.

The troops returned from Badamee Fort fatigued,

In to-morrow's issue we intend giving full particulars of the taking of the Fort of Badamee and a correct list of the casualties that occurred.

WE have received Calcutta papers to the 17th, Madras to the 22nd, and Ceylon to the 11th instant.
From the Calcutta *Commercial Advertiser* we have particulars of the storm in which the *Cecelia*, Captain Roy, was dismasted. She left the Mauritius for Bombay but arrived at Batavia.
The arrival ofthe *Proserpine* Iron Steamer at Madras appears to have inhabitants given of the Sister presidency much pleasure but mingled with regret, becauseshe left "like the shadow of a dream" for Calcutta the same evening.
Ceylon paper's are void of intelligences and happily of that ill feeling which has so long filled their columns with editorial abuse. Their temperature has at last sunk to the freezing point.

FROM our contemporary the *Bombay Times* we have extracted some interesting remarks on the affairs of Persia and its political relations with other states.

WE learn from Candeish that rain fell in all the districts of the province during the week ending the 12th instant, but not to such an extent as to admit of the commencement of farming operations.

It appears that rain has also fallen in the Poona Collectorate up to the 12th instant. Sowing had been commenced in many places: up the 20th instant the season promised favorably.

At Sholapoor a greater or less quainty of rain fell between the 10 and 12th instant though in two or three Talookas there was none at all: sowing, in consequence, was in progress in some places, in others preparations were making for it, and in a few places it had not commenced at all.

KAIRA.—The Monsoon opened in this zillah on the 8th Instant, and rain fell without intermission till the 9th, the date of our Correspondent's, communication in which it is stated that there was then every indication of its continuing for some time: a later report however, from the same source dated the 16th instant, mentions that only a few slight showers fell: in both reports it is stated that the Cultivators were every were busy in their fields.

TANNAH.—In this zillah the Monsoon set in most favorably; and sowing was goiug forward everywhere.

RUTNAGHERIE.—The fall was most plentiful in some part of the week ending the 8th Instant; and there was every sign of its having been general: the prices of grain are also stated to have fallen lower, than they were about the same time last year.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

TIMES, June 30.

PERSIAN GULF.—We have just received the following very valuable letter per the H. C. Schooner *Emily* from the Persian Gulf. The latter portion of it contains some exceedingly important information regarding the vallainous, and unfortunately successful, intrigues of the Persian and Herattee Governments to the surrender of Ghorian. It will be seen that the place has been given up, but that Kamram Shah has tendered his submission to the Shah of Persia, who has assumed the sovereignty of Herat, and apointed his new servant Governor of the Kingdom:—

"The alarms of the King as to the Prince Allie Shah are at an end; the Turkish Government having at the request of our Ambassador removed all the Refugee Princes from Baghdad to Constantinople under surveillance. Meerza Comar, the chief of Babahan, has for some time been in open Rebellion, and has met with several reverses from the Mortahmed who is in the field against him, at present they are near each other, and some reports state the parties have come to terms, while other reports say Meerza Comar who is at Felyeyah in the Chaub country supported by his people, is determined to risk a battle and regain Babahan or loose it in toto. In Kermaun, Aga Kauder is successful against the Shah's officers, and all the Troops the Shah can muster are sent against him, but that is not very large as the King of Kings is hard up for Cash, and cannot move troops at will—indeed what troops he has are in arrears from six months (those near his person to two years (those in the Provinces,) and they loot in every place they go, which is winked at by the Government, who not being able to pay or feed them, let them live on the public. The King is I believe now well inclined for peace. Dr. Rinch has returned from Meshid, having seen Gorian delivered up to the Herattees and I fancy all will now be set right with Persia. Heerat was no doubt offered to the Shah, but as I before mentioned, he has neither money nor troops; and though I fully believe both him and his viziar Hadjee Agazy are as ill inclined as ever, still want of means to act makes them come in to our terms. In the mean time the Shaick of Bushire is showing his teeth in every way he dares;—he stops things coming over from that place, and has erected a breast work to seaward in front of the residency to mount some guns, and defend that landing place: he is also repairing the whole of the fortifications and adding new ones so as to keep the English out if he can.

On the rivers the steamers having some good men are displaying unusual activity. Lieuts. Campbell and Jones in the *Nimrod* and *Nitocris* have gone up the Eupbrate's exploring that river up I believe to Biles or Bir, and are going to try and recover the engines &c. of the Tigris. The Euphrates, Lieut. Selby, has gone on an exploring expedition up the Karoon:—this latter may become an important event as it is believed that small steamers might go nearly up to Shuster; if so we could at any time throw our army into the head of Persia within three or four days' march of Isphtan, Strange this route which the galleys of Nearchus ascended, should not ere this have been explored—it ought to be looked on.

The Arabian Coast is quiet; the Resident and Commodore were down there about three weeks back and renewed with the chiefs the maratime truce. At Debay there has been a most extraordinary sickness or pestilence, but confined to the Forts where all who stay die even though removed when first attacked, it has the symptoms of Cholera and violent fever combined. according to the description given; a few hundred yards from the fort and in all the country round this disease does not exist. The Pearl Fishery is in an active state; about from four to five thousand boats having from nine to fifty men are on the banks, and when it gets to its height near one hundred and twenty thousand men will be employed. The Shah has accepted Herat from the chief Kamran:

8th June. Letters have just been received from the Persian Capital of Teheran, and bring accounts of one of the most delectable acts of Persian Diplomacy or Villainy, which you like, on record. You will have seen by the statements of ministers in Parliament that the giving up of Gorian to Herat has been a sine qui non of our negociations with Persia. Some time back Mr. Riach, attache of the mission, went I believe to Teheran on the invitation of the King to settle this matter,—well, he is received with all courtesy, and all goes on fair to close negociations—Gorian is to be given up, and Mr. Riach goes to Meshid en route to that place for the purpose of seeing it carried into effect. After he leaves the Persian Court comes the Brother or son of Kamran to the King, and brings letters from that good Ally of ours, saying he has kicked the English caffers out of Herat, and offers that place and its Sovereignty to the Shah. Hereon takes place a very considerable quantity of Persian cunning, the arrival of these people are all openly spoke of, but at the same time it is stated, that in consequence of the negotcations with the English the Shah will have nothing to do with—itmean while secret negociations are going on, and to comply with the pledge to the English the King of Kings gives up Gorian to the Herattees, but immmediately after assumes the Sovereignty of the Kingdom of Herat by the submission of Kamran, and after some Persian palaver he reappoints Kamram to behis Governor and Deputy. So to make use of a homely proverb the bone of contention between the British and Persian dogs, and which has caused the Afghan War, the flowing of British blood and expense of Treasure, has after all we have done, been taken quiet possession of by the Power we have for the last three years been trying to keep out! What will be the end of this? Shall we quietly give up Herat to Persia and allow them, as they say to laugh at our beards, or shall we have turn up with them?

Reports have also arrived that the Mortahmed has taken the capital of the Chaub country Felyeyah, but this is doutful: it is also stated that he has seized Mahomed. Tucky Cawn, chief of Bachtaree. and is also trying to get hold of Meerza Comar the chief of Babahan, but it is doubtful if he will succeed. That the Mortahmed is opposite to Felyeyah I have positive information not more than ten days old, but the above a native is report brought two days back.

12th June.—I have this moment received a letter from Bushire stating 200 or 250 regular troops have come in from Shiraz. This is an uncommon occurrence and would only have been done under some peculiar circumstance. This joined to the new fortifications erected seaward, show any thing but expectation of pacific measures by the Persian Government. There are many rumours afloat, but all unfavorable to us.'

We have also received the subjoined information respecting Karrack.—

KARRACK.—This station has now sixteen good though small houses in the military lines; it has four fine pucka Barracks with verandahs round them for the Europeans; and one good barrack of the same description for the Artillery; a well built European hospital; a small native one pucka guards room and a Commissariat store forming a square and entered by an archway of about 110 feet on each side the square; besides this in the back ground are the houses of he Clergyman, the commanding officer of artillery and some other small buildings: in camp are good native lines, magazine and small warrant officers houses, there is also a place for worship and a school room and library, beyond the camp is the Residency—as yet owing to the unsettled state of affairs unfinished, yet a comfortable building for the Resident and family, though no room for guests; near this is a house building by the Residency Surgeon: and a little beyond it is the naval hospital and naval lines: on the bank opposite is the naval stores, two rotten old mat sheds, and the naval folly,—alias billiard room, which cost the officers double any building in Camp—while the Table would not fetch fifteen Rupees at auction: about two hundred and fifty yards South Eastward of the Residency is the burying place—alas! filling fast.

Having described the place I will now say something of the people:—we have twenty one officers of all grades, most of them of the Junior. In the cold weather, Parades and manly exercises and sports take up the time of most but in the hot season nothing can be done, and it becomes an indolent camp life: this causes the spirits to flag for want of excitement, and the arrival of a vessel from India is then really as much a god-send as that of the India fleet used to be in days of yore at St. Helena. On the 6th of August 1840, we got the packet sent from Bombay on 30th July—we heard no more from India until the Soobrow arrived on the 21st November; we then had a succession of arrivals; until the *Berenice* on the 8th December, we had no more until the *Sesostries* in February. The *Mahi* and *Emily* left before, and at the same time though they did not come in for a month after. From the 25th January, the last date we got no letters or news until the Elphinstone came bringing letters of the 5th April; the *Emily* came in a few days since, having left twenty days later, and we are not likely to hear more than once again until October or November; between the *Sesostris*, date and that of the *Elphinstone* we received Bombay and Indian news eight days later than any direct—via Alexandria, Malta and Beyroot—an overland summary of Indian news sent that way during the monsoon would be an acceptable boon to the banished. There has been some deaths lately, and the men begin to get frightened: on board the ships they are said to be healthy, and lately the boats of the *Coote* and *Elphinstone* pulled a three miles race against each other; seven boats started the Prize is a subscription Purse of the Winning crews subscribed by the officers of the ships. The Coote's boats seemed to have it all their own way—and got the three prizes; but the Elphinstones peoples say the Cootes are stronger men and have been long together and have had much practise, while their's are a new and young crew; there may be something in this In my next I will send you the Kargh Fashions. which I can assure you are various and unique in the hot weather, and belong to no other country than British Kargh I forgot to mention that a quantity of Potatoes have been grown this year; The return has not been good, still it is well for a beginning—about five or six for one.

COURIER, JUNE 29.

DRAINING THE WASTE WATER OFF THE ESPLANADE INTO THE WET DITCH.—What appears to us a very judicious and valuable improvement has recently been carrying on in the esplanade—the cutting of deep covered drains to enable the water which collects on the green and then rushes in torrents to the Sea, to find its way into the wet ditch of the fort. During the torrents of rain which fall in the earlier part of the monsoon, the rapidity with which broad and deep lakes of water accumulate on the more depressed portions of the Esplanade is quite striking. Having no other means of discharge, so soon as these reach the point of overflow, their surplus water rushes towards the Sea in torrents, making in its way huge cuts or breaches in the shore as it reaches the sand, and combined with the advancing tide, assisting greatly in the waste and degradation of the shore which takes place each monsoon. By the withdrawal of so much of the water, and its quiet drainage into the wet ditch, a very considerable portion of this most serious evil is avoided. The principal and most obvious benefit however arises from another source—the quick and certain filling of the ditch itself, in the most defective monsoon, on which so many tanks depend for their supply—and the power it confers of emptying, scouring, and sweetening the ditch when the rains are copious. The two last benefits can hardly be overrated, and their purchase scarcely reckoned too dear at any reasonable price. It appears, indeed, that if instead of the present very partial but most Judicious operations, a general and extended system were entered on, that nearly the whole esplanade as far out at any rate as the public road, might be drained into the public ditch—whose "high water mark," in so far as the eye can judge of levels without the help of instruments seems to be considerably lower than the surface whereon the water accumulates. After the present good beginning has been made, we may probably expect to see this carried out by another year.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

"Blow," Ministerial journals, "and crack your "cheeks:" Agitate, agitate, agitate! Invoke the evil spirits of revolution and discord—get up a great crisis, if you can. Dreadful as may be the pother you keep over our heads, it will not do—we tell you again it will not do. All that you can accomplish is to prove—what no one ever doubted—the wickedness of the game which your masters have resolved upon playing.

As surely as "the burnt child dreads the fire," the working classes of England, smarting under the oppression of the new Poor Law, will stand aloof from any agitation, the object of which is to keep the authors of that law in office. In the present instance that object is not disguised. It was not till after they had been twice disgracefully beaten in the House of Commons,—it was not till their retention of place without recourse to some sudden and extraordinary expedient had become a matter of evident impossibility,—that Ministers thought of announcing any project for the alteration of the corn laws. It was not till the noble stand made for humanity and freedom at Nottingham had shaken the Somerset-house despotism to its foundation, and convinced the Whigs that, under existing circumstances, their party must be annihilated at the next general election, that any attempt at a countermovement was resolved upon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, cannot often be trusted to explain his own motives; but in this case facts spoke so plainly for themselves, as to force even from his lips the following remarkable avowal:—"*On this particular occasion,*" he said, "*there was something in the present state of* "*affairs in this nation,* which required the applica- "tion of those principles, which, while they were were "sound and true at any time and any period, *were* "*particularly so at the present period*; and not only "was he of opinion that great benefit would accrue "from their adoption, *but that at this particular* "*period of time great mischief, if not great peril,* "*might arise,* if they were determined to reject those "principles." Who can fail to see that the peculiar features in the present state of affairs, which have forced the Whig Cabinet to adopt what Lord MELBOURNE designated as the principles of a madman, are their own impending expulsion from power, and the unconquerable hostility of the people to their favourite measure—the New Poor Law? The mischief and the peril, which, at this time of all others, Lord JOHN RUSSELL fears, are the effects which may be felt in Downing-street and at Somerset-house from the late divisions on Lord MORPETH'S bill and from Mr. WALTER'S election for Nottingham.

But will the working classes at Nottingham, and their brethren throughout England, who sympahtized with their exertions and rejoiced in their triumph, consent to throw away the fruits of that glorious victory? Will they help to-morrow to rivet upon the necks of the poor the chains which their efforts all but burst asunder yesterday? Will they, for the sake of words, and promises, and professions, made by men whose whole career has been consistent in nothing except dissimulation and treachery, make an offensive and defensive compact with the bitter enemies who are now under their feet? The thought cannot for a moment be entertained, except by those who are ever prating about the ignorance of the working people, and therefore may be supposed to think them capable of being duped by any trickery, however transparent, and deceived by any imposture, however gross.

Let it only be observed how the clap-trap notice of Ministers with respect to the corn laws is designe to re-act in favour of their views upon the Poor law question. In Friday's debate, Lord SANDON required an explanation of the extraordinary distance of time (not less than five weeks) at which Lord JOHN RUSSELL proposes to make the motion so pompously announced. He received the following portentous answer:—"There was a question of the utmost im- "portance which had to be considered before Whit- "suntide, and which it would be by no means ad- "visable to have left in the middle of a committee.

To be continued.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, APOLLO STREET, (OLD ADMIRALTY HOUSE,) BY J. W CROSCADDEN.